

The Bangor Daily Whig and Courier is published at Four Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. All subscriptions for less than a year are paid in advance, and all orders for discontinuance must be accompanied by the amount due. The Bangor Courier is published at the office of the Daily Whig & Courier every Tuesday morning at Two Dollars a year in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

The publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error that may occur, beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

Mr. Elisha Field, at the Mechanic's News Room, Boston, is Agent for this paper. Advertisements left with him will be immediately forwarded.

LIST OF MAILS,
WHICH ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM THE BANGOR POST OFFICE.
WESTERN, leaves every morning at 2, arrives every day from 9 to 11 1/2 P. M.
EASTERN, leaves every morning at 6, arrives every day from 5 to 6 P. M.
Belfast, leaves every day at 1 P. M., arrives every day at 12 M.
Castine, leaves every morning at 8, arrives every day (except Sunday) from 4 to 5 P. M.
Oldtown, leaves every morning at 7, arrives every day from 5 to 7 P. M.
Horton, leaves every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 6, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 6 to 7.
Millport, via Eddington and Great Works, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 8, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 8 to 9 P. M.
Sawhegan, via Dexter, leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7, arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 7 to 9 P. M.
Sawhegan, via Newport, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 5 to 6 P. M.
Brownville, via Sebec, leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7, arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 4 to 5 P. M.
Brownville, via Corinna, leaves Tuesday morning at 7, arrives Monday from 5 to 6 P. M.
All mails close at 9 P. M. except the Belfast, which closes at 12 P. M.
Office open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M. to 9 A. M.
C. K. MILLER, Post Master.

June 19.

Wood's Stove Store.
HENRY A. WOOD,
STOVE DEALER,
No. 1, 2, 3, Broad-st., Bangor.
HAS on hand the largest stock, and the greatest variety of Cooking, Parlor, Box, and Air-Tight
STOVES,

ever in the State. Among which, may be found the HAIN FARMER COOK STOVE, invented by Mr. W. which now stands unrivaled as an economical Cooking Stove, it has five places for boiling and three places for fire, one of which will admit wood 26 inches long. 120 of this kind of Stove were retailed in this City the past year.
The Penobscot Kitchen Companion, 4 boilers 2 sizes.
The Penobscot Farmer, 4 boilers 1 size.
The Elevated Oven Rotary 4 boilers 3 sizes.
The Parlor Cook 3 boilers 2 sizes.
The Rathburn Elevated Oven 4 boilers 2 sizes.
The Improved Yankee 3 boilers 2 sizes.
The Summer and Winter Stove, new pattern 2 Ovens 4 boilers 3 sizes.
The Hill's pattern, Elevated Oven, 2 boilers 1 size.
The Empire Union 4 boilers 4 sizes.
The Luminary Union, 3 boilers 4 sizes.
The Improved Union, 3 boilers 4 sizes.
The Improved Union, 4 boilers 4 sizes.
The Improved Cast Iron Oven Rotary, 4 boilers 3 sizes.
The Summer Stove, 1 boiler 1 size.
And a variety of others too numerous to mention; comprising in all, about fifty different sorts.

AIR-TIGHT STOVES,
of every kind, quality and price to suit purchasers.
BOX STOVES,
made of Vermont Iron, which are superior to all others now in this market.
Cast Iron Pipes and Lead Pipe;
Sheet Lead, Sheet Zinc, Iron and Copper Trimmings of all kinds, for Air-Tight Stoves.
IRON HOLLOW WARE, SAD or FLAT IRONS, by the ton or single pair.
The above will be sold low for cash.
Oct. 2.

A. DUNBAR & SON,
AT ALLEN'S EDDY, NEAR THE ROSE PLACE,.....BANGOR.
GIVE notice that they have formed a connection in business, have provided themselves with the first quality of lumber, and are prepared to manufacture Window Sashes and Blinds of the first quality at short notice. They have on hand a large lot of ordinary sashes and blinds which they will sell at a low rate.

HOUSE CARPENTRY.
They are ready to execute all orders for House Joiner work of any description, in a style satisfactory to any one who may give them a call.

WAGONS.
A. D. & Son are engaged in the manufacture of Wagons, and will be glad to receive orders for the same. They have also on hand several second hand wagons which they will sell at a cheap rate.

FURNITURE.
They are manufacturing Tables and some other kinds of Furniture, and have made arrangements for answering all orders for furniture of any description.

EASY PAY.
To avoid long and ruinous credits, they will receive in payment for manufactured work, Lumber or Country Produce at fair prices.

Customers may be assured that A. D. & Son have made arrangements for having their work done in a faithful and workmanlike manner, of good stock, in good style, at a fair rate and promptly executed.
Bangor, August 21, 1843—31awd&wly

REYNOLDS & SMITH,
Drapers and Tailors,
No. 9, (West side) Main-st.
UP STAIRS.
All Garments warranted to give perfect satisfaction and made in the very best styles.
If you want a good fitting Coat, Pants or Vest just give us a call.
179 MAIN STREET
J. E. REYNOLDS
& A. SMITH.
d&wlf ap 20

GILMAN & CO'S.
PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS.
STEAM BOAT AND RAIL ROAD.

GILMAN & CO. will receive and forward Specie, Bank Notes, Packages and Parcels every MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings per Steam-er Charter Oak and Railroad, to Portland and Boston, and through Messrs. Harnden & Co., to any of the Southern and Western Cities.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Merchandise, to the collecting and paying Drafts, Notes and Bills, and to the transaction of all kinds of business.

AGENTS.
Joseph H. Bryant, No. 43 West Market place Bangor.
Winlow & Co., No. 47 Exchange St. Portland.
John R. Hall, No. 8 Court Street, Boston.
HENRY GILMAN,
J. W. RICHARDSON.
Bangor Aug. 25, 1843.

LOOKING GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

FAIRBANKS & HOLLAND,
PEARSON'S MILLS,.....BANGOR.
THE public are informed that we have established a manufactory for making LOOKING GLASS, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES of all sizes and varieties. We have set up suitable machinery in all the branches of the business by which much labor is saved and the price of these rich and beautiful articles is greatly reduced, so that a fine article may now take the place of coarse and ill looking ones, and at as low a price.
Large and elegant O G and bevel frames, and small bevel frames with rich mahogany veneer are manufactured in such quantities that we are prepared to answer, at short notice, all orders at WHOLESALE.
If new frames fitted to Portraits, Looking Glasses or Pictures, or new glasses furnished and fitted to old frames.
Dealers supplied with frames either with or without glasses.
N. B. Orders respectfully solicited for single frames or by the dozen; and as this is a new branch of Home Manufacture to any extent, we trust the public will be ready to encourage and support the enterprise.
For the convenience of our city friends, orders for frames of any kind may be left at the Hardware store of DAVID MOSKOW on East Market Place.
Bangor, July 26, 1843—d&wlf

NEW GOODS.
HENRY J. HOLBROOK,
No. 10, Kilby Street,
BOSTON,

has received, and is now opening, an extensive assortment of seasonable GOODS, among which are 75 Packages BRITISH, FRENCH, & SCOTCH GOODS, in great varieties and fashionable styles. 50 Packages ENGLISH GERMAN, AND AMERICAN CLOTHS.
Pilot Cloths, Cassimeres, Dheskins, Buckskins, and Satinets, comprising a great variety of colors and qualities of the best finish.
—JLSC—
200 Bales Domestic Sheetings—Shirtings, Drillings and Pickings—all which will be sold at the lowest Market Prices—and which Purchasers are invited to examine.
Boston, Sept. 8, 1843. Swisep

STEAM WORKS.
FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.
A. & E. DOLE & CO.
CABINET-MAKERS,
HAMMOND-ST. OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, BANGOR.

THIS well known establishment has recently been enlarged and fitted up with a Steam Engine and a great variety of machinery for the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture of every variety, and suited to all tastes and all conditions of life, in a style of elegance and durability equal to any establishment, and at rates as low as similar articles can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere. Among the articles manufactured and kept on hand are, Mahogany hair-cloth Sofas—French Secretaries and others of all varieties—Bureaus of all kinds.

TABLES.
Centre, Pier, Card, Work, Dining, Pembroke. Toilet and Common Tables with Marble or Mahogany tops. SINKS and WASH STANDS.
Mahogany, Bird's-eye and Common LOOKING GLASSES, a rich variety and of all sizes.

CHAIRS.
Mahogany stuffed Rocking, a luxurious article;—Mahogany, Bird's-eye, and Curled Maple; stuffed seat Parlor; Cane-seat of all kinds; Common of every variety.

A. & E. DOLE & Co. are prepared with excellent workmen in all departments of their business and give their entire personal attention to the practical details of their business. They are prepared to execute every variety of wood turning and of SAWING WOOD WORK to PATTERNS, such as Pew and Chair Arms, and small dimension stuff of various kinds.

They are determined to have their work well done and to sell as cheap as any body.

PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER BALANCES.

One of this firm is the PATENTEE of the highly useful and popular Platform and Counter Balances for weighing merchandise. These they are continually manufacturing and sell them at much less prices than similar articles can be purchased in Boston or any other city in the Union. They ask the attention of the trading community to these balances as something superior.

We beg to suggest to all interested in the prosperity of our city and all down east, to encourage home manufacture when that manufacture deserves it.

All kinds of Country Produce and Lumber taken in exchange.
PIANO FORTES TUNED AND REGULATED.

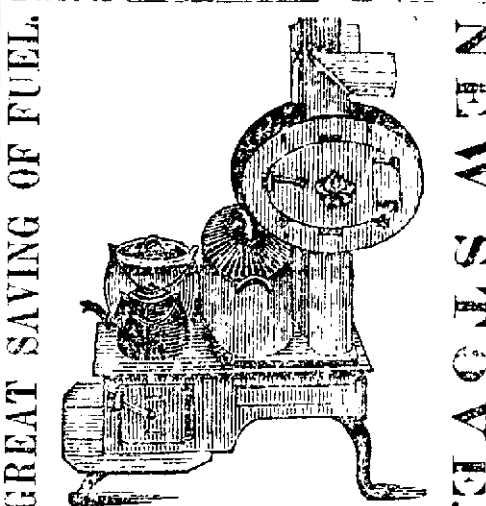
One of the firm, J. A. WOODBURY, will give particular attention to tuning and regulating Pianos, and those favoring them with their patronage shall have their Instruments tuned and regulated in the most thorough and scientific manner. If not to their satisfaction no charge will be made.

Terms for tuning \$1.00.
Refer to LORD and COMSTON, ences, J. CHARLES SUMNER HILL, Boston
May 26—d&wlf

TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.
LOTS numbered nineteen and twenty, Her- rick's survey, in the town of La Grange, containing about 320 acres. Said lots are reputed to contain a large quantity of valuable pine and other timber, are easy of access, and will make good farms, the land being generally of fine quality.
They will be sold on favorable terms. For further particulars, enquire of I. Washburn Jr. Orono; or, of the subscribers, Bangor.
A. M. & W. P. EASTMAN.
sept 30. w&tc&wlf2m

BY EXPRESS.
JEROME'S
BANGOR, PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS.

LEAVES for Boston on THURSDAY MORN- ING, and will continue running while the Boat runs and through the winter. For further particulars see Bulletin, at Lowell & Co. next to the Post-Office.
P. S. Orders received for Barrett's Dye House, J. J. JEROME, Agent
Boston, by nov. 14.



JOHNSON'S STOVE WARE HOUSE.
Nos. 80 and 82, Main St. Bangor.

HAS on hand the largest assortment, and most approved patterns of Cooking, Parlor, Hall, Column, Box and Air Tight STOVES, ever offered in this market, at Wholesale and Retail, among which, may be found SHEPARD'S PATENT HOT AIR, AND COOK- ING STOVE. This Stove is intended for cooking and heating other rooms, besides the one in which the Stove is set, with only an ordinary cooking fire—it has the reputation of being the very best Stove for cooking, of any ever yet invented.

The well known Improved Yankee, (Premium Stove,) over 250 have been sold in this market in less than one year.
Hathaway's Elevated Oven, 3 and 4 boiler, 4 sizes.
Hathaway's Improved 4 boiler.
Farmer Cook Stove, with two fire rooms, Ver- mont Castings.
Summer and winter, with two ovens, 4 boilers, 3 sizes.

Norton Furnace, 4 boilers, 5 sizes.
Air Tight cooking Stove, elevated oven.
Penobscot Farmer, 4 boiler.
Elevated Oven Rotary, 4 and 5 boilers, 2 sizes.
Improved Yankee, 3 sizes, 3 and 4 boilers.
Woolson's Patent, Vermont Casting—this Stove will roast the same as an open fireplace.
Great Western, 4 boiler, 5 sizes.
Empire Union 1 boiler, 4 sizes, new pattern.
" 3 boiler, 3 sizes.
Hampton Pattern, 4 boiler.
Crocker & Richmond's Improved 4 boiler.
W. V. Many & Co's. Empire Union, new pat- tern.

Also, every improved pattern now in use.
Foot's Patent Celebrated Self-regulating Air Tight, Cast and Sheet Iron—a beautiful article for the Parlor and Sitting Room; this is a late inven- tion, and one which every one must be pleased with, who loves his own ease and comfort; it gives an even temperature to the room by regulating it- self; and thereby is superior to any other Stove now invented.
Premium Air Tight, with Cast Iron hearth, and door in front. Also made with safety-valves.
Cylinder Air Tight Stoves, Cast and Sheet Iron; with new ornaments, such as the American Coat of Arms, &c., &c.

BOX STOVES,
Cast in Vermont—also, cast in Bangor, and war- ranted equal to any in the city.
Sheet Zinc by the cask or single pound—all kinds of Air Tight Stove Trimmings &c., &c.
All of the above articles will be sold at the low- est cash prices.
Copper and Sheet Iron Work done as usual.
oct. 26.

PENOBSCOT STOVE STORE
—AND—
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE FACTORY.
ALBERT NOYES & CO.,
WOULD invite the attention of the public to their extensive assortment of STOVES, FIRE-FRAMES, HOLLOW WARE, IRON DOGS, OVEN, ASH AND BOILER MOUTHS, &c.

Among the variety of Cooking Stoves are the fol- lowing patterns, viz:
Hampton stove with one Oven underneath,
do do do do do Elevated;
do do do do do two Ovens;
do do do do do 3 Boilers, Oven Elevated;
Yankee do two sizes, do do;
Parlor Cook stove, do do;
Hathaway, do, 3 sizes.

BOX AND PARLOR STOVES,
of different patterns We are Manufacturing the CELEBRATED
AIR-TIGHT STOVES,
of a great variety of patterns and sizes, of the best of stock and workmanship. This article is the best and most economical stove for warming rooms ever got up.

We are also manufacturing
Espy's Patent Ventilator and Smoke BLOWER,
Which is put up and WARRANTED, and has in ALL cases given entire satisfaction.

ALBERT NOYES & CO.,
13 & 14 Central Street.
sept. 27. tf

MR. HEDGE'S ORATION.
"CONSERVATISM AND REFORM," an Oration pronounced before the Penobscot Society, Bowdoin College, Sept 5—for sale by SMITH & FENNO.
oct. 18.

ALMANACS FOR 1844.
ROBINSON'S & THOMAS'S Almanacs, for sale by the hundred, dozen or single, at E. F. DUREN'S, No 3, Smith's Block
oct. 17.

JUVENILE ANNUALS—1844.
YOUTH'S KEPSAKE, Child's Gem; the Little Gift—Received and for sale by E. F. DUREN, next door to the Post Office.
* Received as above a new supply Miss Bre- mer's Books.

VALUABLE TIMBER LAND.
WILL be sold to close a concern, the following parcels of Timber Land at moderate prices, viz:—

One undivided half of Township No. 6, Range 7, in the County of Penobscot
Three undivided fourth parts of Township No. 5, in Range 4, in the County of Arrowsick.
Each of said Townships contains 25,640 acres, exclusive of Government reservations.

Also, 24 Shares, representing 160 arpents or 31 1/2 acres of land each, in the Temiscouata Pine Land Company Purchase.
And about eight acres of land on Monrovia's Hill, so called, in the city of Portland, being eight six- tenths undivided of lot No. 3.

For terms &c. apply to
E. B. EVARETT, Brunswick;
WILLIS & FESSLENS, Portland;
WILLIAM BRIGHAM, Court-st and
CHANDLER & HOWARD, Central Wharf, } Boston.
oct—26. 6w

ANNUALS FOR 1844.
THE GIFT, containing eight splendid engrav- ings, the richest Annual of the season.
The Literary Souvenir—ten engravings.
Friendship's Offering and Winter's wreath, nine engravings, and a variety of other books, suitable for presents, for sale by
SMITH & FENNO.

BLANK PERMITS,
FOR cutting lumber, the best form, for sale by
SMITH & FENNO.

REMOVAL.
J. W. LAWREY, has removed his Oyster Store and Refreshment Establishment to the New Store adjoining W. T. Pearson's, opposite Mercan- tile Square.
Grateful for past favors, he would inform his old customers and the public in general, that he has made extensive arrangements in New York and Boston for a constant supply of first rate, fresh Oysters; which he would be happy to furnish Wholesale and Retail at prices to suit the times.
His Table will be constantly supplied (as usual) with a good variety of Refreshments.
Bangor, Oct. 6, 1843. tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stand Fast in the Faith.
BY REV. JOHN W. BROWN.

Stand fast in the faith—'tis the mandate of God,
Once uttered in anguish, once written in blood;
From the cross of the Lord, from his throne in the sky,
It was breathed over earth, it was uttered on high.

Stand fast in the faith—'tis the warning sublime,
Poured deeply and sternly through ages of time,
Through the long lapse of eons and centuries old,
Like the voice of a trumpet its burden hath toll'd.

Stand fast in the faith!—bold apostles have died,
With the words on their lips, careless who might deride;
Confessors and martyrs, 'mid torture and flame,
Have drunk in its accents and welcomed the shame.

Stand fast in the faith!—for the church of the Lord
Hath inscribed on her banners the glorious word;
O'er all her bright cohorts its glory displayed
And blazon'd on harness and buckler, and blade.

Stand fast in the faith!—let the mandate roll on
Through her girded battalions, till warfare is done,
Till the trumpet of conquest sounds over the field
And the palm waveth proudly o'er helmet and shield.

Stand fast in the faith!—there are sounds on the breeze,
Like the voice of the storm when it howls thro' the trees,
Or its hoarse notes of warning, low moaning afar,
Ere its elements meet, in the wild crash of war.

Stand fast in the faith!—for the foe are abroad,
With hearts full of hate 'gainst the arms of God;
The wild hordes of Edom—the spearman of Gath,
And the troops of Philistia with weapons of wrath.

Stand fast in the faith! there are traitors that creep,
Though the slumbering camp when the night- watch is sleep,
Who smite the unwary, who wait to betray
The alters of God to the idols of clay.

Stand fast in the faith! there are those at thy side,
Who can vanquish the foe in his ramparts of pride;
Be loyal—be valiant; thy heart to inspire,
Lo! the chariots of God, and the horses of fire.

Stand fast in the faith—though the conflict be hot,
The field hath no strife where thy Captain is not;
His eye is upon thee—thou hear'st what he saith,
"Ho! quit you like men—and stand fast in the faith."

Stand fast in the faith—though the faithless may flee,
We will peril our all, O! REDEEMER, for thee—
We will stand in the conflict, assured that thou art
Shall shield every soldier from peril and harm.
[Primitive Standard.]

The Christian's Sorrows will Terminate.
The clouds of Adversity and affliction often gather round the Christian so dense, that he almost views them interminable. But they will all pass away. The last tear will soon be shed, and God shall wipe all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain—Such is the state to which he is hastening. His bosom will soon have endured the last wound, his heart soon have bled for the last time. The last painful struggle will terminate in eternal victory and peace. It is true, that if in this world only we have hope, we should be miserable indeed. A treasure in heaven is worth more than all earthly treasures combined.

"Earth's stormy night will soon be o'er,
The raging winds shall cease,
The Christian's bark will reach the shore
Of heaven's eternal peace."
[Morning Star.]

What is in a Name.

Why is it that the name of Henry Clay is never mentioned in public without an outbreak of enthusiastic applause? The Utica Gazette tells us, that while Prof. Grimes was lecturing in that place on Phrenology, he had occasion frequently to hold up for the inspection of the audience the portraits of various persons remarkable for some prominent external indication, and for corresponding mutual manifestation of char- acter. Among the rest that of Henry Clay; and the moment that was done and the audience caught a view of it, with the announcement that this is the head of Henry Clay! and before the lecturer had time to utter another word, there burst spontaneously and as it seemed, with almost entire unanimity, such a repeated and drowning peal of applause, encoring and cheer- ing, three times repeated, as to make the whole house as it were, shake, and the echoes of the explosion to reverberate through its arches and colonades.

Professor Grimes was evidently astonished and taken by surprise; and when the noise had a little subsided, pleasantly remarked, that he had never so graciously touched a very excitable or- gan or bump!

It was the heart that was touched by the name of Clay—it was the welling forth of gushing enthusiasm, determined to do "Justice to Har- ry of the West!" [Forum.]

A Beautiful Thought.

How few men seemed to have formed a con- ception of the original dignity of their nature, or exalted design of their creation. Regarding themselves only as the creatures of time, endow- ed merely with the animal passions and intellec- tual faculties, their projects, aims, and expecta- tions are circumscribed by the narrow outline of human life. They forget that instability and decay are written, as with a sunbeam, upon all earthly objects—that this world, with all its pa- geantry and pomp and power, is crumbling to the dust—that the present life is scarcely deerv- ing a thought, excepting as it forms the intro- duction to another, and that he alone acts either a prudent or rational part, who frames his plans with a direct reference to that future and endless state of being. Sin has so blinded the under- standing and perverted the will and debased the affections, that man never fails to invest some temporal good with fancied perfection, and idly imagine that the attainment of it would sat- isfy the desires and fill the capacities of the im- mortal spirit. Vain thought! How little they know themselves! The soul is not of earth, and they will strive in vain to chain it to the dust. Though its native strength has been impaired, and its purity tarnished, and its glory changed, it will always be a prisoner here. Send it forth if you will, to range through the whole material universe; and, like the dove dismissed from the ark, it will return without finding a single place of rest—for it has no resting place but the bosom of God.

Eloquent Extract.

"Generation after generation," says an elo- quent writer, "have felt as we feel, and their fellows were as active in life as ours now. They passed away like a vapor while nature wore the same aspect of beauty as when her Creator commanded her to be. And so likewise shall it be when we are gone. The heavens shall be as bright over our graves as they now are around our path; the world will have the same attrac- tion for offspring yet unborn that she had once for ourselves, and that she has now for our chil- dren. Yet a little while and all this will have happened. The throbbing heart will be stilled, and we shall be at rest. Our funeral will wind on its way, and the prayers will be said, and the grave cloths will be thrown, and our friends will all return, and we shall be left behind to dark- ness and the worm. And it may be for some short time that we shall be spoken of, but the things of life will creep in, and our names will soon be forgotten. Days will continue to move on, and laughter and song will be heard in the place in which we died; and the eye that mourn- ed for us will be dried and glisten again with joy; and even our children will cease to think of us, and will not remember to hsp our names— Then shall we have become, in the touching language of the Psalmist, 'forgotten and clean out of mind.'"

Jeremy Taylor's nightly prayer for himself and his friends was, for God's merciful deliv- erance and preservation from the violence and rule of passion, from a servile will and a command- ing lust; from pride and vanity, from false opin- ion and ignorant confidence, from improvidence and prodigality, from envy and the spirit of slan- der, from sensuality, from presumption and de- spair, from a state of temptation and a hardened spirit, from delaying of repentance and persev- ering in sin, from unthankfulness and irreligion and from seducing others; from all inattention of soul, folly, and madness; from willfulness, self-love, and vain ambition, from a vicious life, and an unprovided death.

Sing, Christian! for thou hast cause. Thy Leader and thy Lord is near to heal thy wounds, to dry thy sorrows, and to supply all thy wants out of the richest of grace. Art thou dark? he will strengthen thee; ignorant? he will instruct thee; cast down? he will raise thee up and sup- port thee. A crown and a royal robe are pre- pared for thee. Sing, then in time; for thou wilt soon sing a new song in eternity.

Repentance begins in the humiliation of the heart, and ends in the reformation of the life.

Though we want power to repent, yet we do not want means to repent, nor power to use those means.

He that repents of sin as sin, doth implicitly repent of all sin.

Let not sinful pleasures prevent godly sor- rows.

Turn to God, and he will turn to you; and then you are happy, though all the world turns against you.

If every man would be prompt to ask the par- don of another, whom he might chance to jostle in his course through this world, what an in- finite deal more of happiness would its mass of human beings realize.

A beautiful sentiment is the following by the celebrated Logan:—"Over all the moments of life religion scatters her favors, but reserves her best, her choicest, her divinest blessings for the last hour."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

SEE FIRST PAGE.

Hints to those who write for the Press.

There are some persons in writing for the press, who make a liberal use of the *italic* letter, either from their love of the thin and graceful face of that letter, or from the supposed force and power which it gives to their language. But there are several objections to the frequent use of the *italic* letter which it would be well for authors to bear in mind.

The original design of this letter was to distinguish such parts of a book as might be considered not strictly belonging to the work as *Prefaces, Introductions, &c.* all which sub-parts of a work were formerly printed in this character. The improved taste of the present age, and the elegant mode of introducing extracts within inverted commas, and annotations and the like, in smaller type, have very generally and quite happily dispensed, in a great measure, with the use of the *italic*.

The elegance of a printed page, or column, is not a little marred, by loading the erect and Roman letter with the oblique, thin, *italic*. The introduction of the Roman letter into the *italic*, or the *italic* into the Roman, has an inviolable tendency to mar the beauty of the page.

Those authors who fear the essence and beauty of their writings may be lost, without a frequent introduction of the *italic*, should, we think, exercise a little more faith in the understanding of their readers. They should also recollect that the frequent and unskillful use of this letter tends rather to confuse the reader, since he is often led into a puzzle to discover the reason why the *italic* should be used in such a case.

The limited use of the *italic* letter, as already noted, makes it unnecessary for printing offices to be very fully supplied, and in most offices, as in our office, there is only one case of *italic* to each kind of type used in the paper, viz. Brevier in which this article appears, minion used in the advertisements, and nonpareil used in the shipping list. Now there is a serious inconvenience to the compositor, in being obliged frequently to remove from his case to another one, and then, perhaps, wait until another compositor has set up his sentence. A manuscript given out to several compositors, in which underscoring is frequent, causes much jostling and uneasiness, and retards the progress of the work.

The occasional and discreet use of the *italic* cannot, and ought not, to be abandoned; its utility in critical and satirical works cannot be dispensed with. Sometimes it gives a prominence to a single word absolutely essential to its proper use and signification.

New Organ.

We learn that a new, and excellent organ, of beautiful oak finish, has been set up in the Methodist chapel in this city. It was built by the Messrs. Hook of Boston, and is of their best workmanship and of great excellence of tone, and cost about one thousand dollars. It will be put in requisition during religious services tomorrow, on which occasion Mr. Hook, one of the builders will preside at the instrument.

The acquisition of this delightful accompaniment to public worship, must be highly gratifying to the numerous society, to whose praises it will add a new charm, and to all who feel an interest in their prosperity.

It is expected, we understand that Mrs. B. F. Nourse will preside at this organ after tomorrow. The musical skill of Mrs. N. will do much to develop the power of the instrument and give grace and flexibility to its tone.

The first number of a Quarterly Review by Rev. O. A. Brownson, will be published on the first of January next. This work will be of an independent character in the earnest and vigorous style for which the editor is so greatly celebrated. Erratic and wayward, seemingly so at least, it undoubtedly will be, else it would not be a transcript of Brownson. But its out-gushing earnestness and unshrinking sincerity and open-heartedness will secure for it a multitude of readers and a few ardent admirers. Brownson has long appeared to us as a man to be respected, indeed we may say to be loved, and yet not to be trusted. If he rivets in the mind a principle to day, he may tomorrow so undermine its foundations, and so get hold of one's sympathies that he may be disposed to reject it tomorrow. It is pleasant, therefore, and we must think safer, also, to see Brownson "go ahead" than to attempt following. Indeed almost any man would break his neck in attempting a fight that Brownson accomplishes with the safety of a winged bird.

The Belfast Signal states that two letters (anonymous) one containing three and the other five dollars, have been received in the village of Camden, stating that articles to that amount had been some years since purloined by the writer from the persons to whom the money was sent. The letters were evidently written by the same person. He professes to have repented of his sins, and seems desirous to make restitution to those whom he has wronged. "By their fruits shall ye know them."

The Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says the Texas question has not yet been submitted to the Cabinet; though, he adds, there is no doubt the President will recommend an annexation in his Message, and that Mr. Upshur, Secretary of State, is urging it.

Third Congressional Election.

The returns from this district show that Luther Severance is elected, by about 400 majority! We feel very much like rejoicing, but it is too late at this writing and we must defer it to another time. Hurra!

Fourth Congressional District.

The returns from forty three towns in this district are published in the Portland Advertiser, giving Mr. Morse a majority of 147, making a Net Whig gain of 2006:1

A letter from a gentleman at Bath, says Mr. Morse's majority in Lincoln is about 1000. Should this prove correct Mr. Morse is elected. We incline to the opinion that he will want a few and only a few votes of being elected.

Seventh Congressional District.

The Eastport Sentinel gives the returns from twenty eight towns in Washington and Hancock from which, with our other returns, it appears that Robinson has 1327 votes, Cary 1166, scattering 171, making a majority for Robinson of 50 votes with which to enter Aroostook county. We think there cannot be an election, and had the whigs, in a few towns, put forth their power, they might easily have elected their candidate.

The journey of John Quincy Adams to the West is one of the greatest triumphs. He is every where met by the people without distinction of party all anxious with out-pouring hearts to do him honor and crown his venerable years with a civic wreath. At Erie Pa., Cleveland, Akron, Columbus and wherever he has stopped on his route the mass of the people with military and other honors have received him with an acclamation of joy. Great preparations were made at Cincinnati to receive him as the guest of the city and where he was to be introduced by Judge Burnet and welcomed by the Mayor on behalf of the citizens. Similar demonstrations of honor would await him in Kentucky in which State he had engaged to deliver a lecture. These demonstrations of honor to the old man eloquent must be truly precious to his heart, and they are important too as teaching others that it is better by a correct life to deserve such honors, than to seek, by juggling, to wear its counterfeit or to gather the fruit before it is ripe.

Since the above was written we have accounts of the enthusiastic reception of Mr. Adams by the citizens of Cincinnati, who made the welkin ring with cheers in greeting the old man whose life is identified with the growth of our country.

The loco papers are again trying to produce the impression that the last Whig Congress created a national debt. This trick is something like that of the New York cabmen, who sprinkle the pavements before the Theaters at night with a watering pot in hopes to catch a customer on suspicion of dampness.

Wreck of Bark Windsor.

Bark Windsor Castle, Brewer, from Boston for Havana, went ashore 27th ult. about eight leagues East of Havana, near Jaruco, and it is supposed will become a total loss. Vessel insured. The W. went ashore owing to the dying away of a fine breeze from the N. together with the current and sea, which drove her towards the coast. The small boat was immediately lowered and the ladies were with difficulty put into her, and all arrived safe on shore. The baggage was all saved, also her sails and rigging. She was a fine bark of about 300 tons, two years old, and was owned by Windsor Fay, Esq. of Boston, and Capt. Page Brewer, in command.

Mercantile Association.

To the Editor of the Whig & Courier:

I think an Association of Merchants in our city if formed upon a proper basis, and made to embrace the right object, will be a useful and profitable organization.

In order to secure the best results, several things are requisite. There must be a hearty co-operation on the part of all; the older and more influential men of the profession must countenance it by something more than a mere nominal assent; they should take hold of it with a zeal and an interest characteristic of the enterpriser of merchants, and not leave the young men to bear all the burden. If it is countenanced and encouraged by their influence, a good reputation is at once secured for it, and it will receive the confidence and respect of the community. It must also possess within itself such elements as will insure permanence and stability. If a library is established, the books should be of a profitable and substantial character, and not made of the trashy literature of the day; such books as are worth reading ourselves and valuable to leave to be read by our children. If a reading room is established, the papers should be of the very best kind. If lectures—they should be from men of the right stamp, and upon subjects which will be both interesting and instructive. Proper opportunities should be given to those members who are qualified, to lecture occasionally. If a system of debate or classes in elocution are established, there should be a proper selection of subjects of discussion; such as will give instruction and information by the investigation requisite to carry on the discussion; there should be a strict observance of both personal dignity and parliamentary propriety.

In a word, it should be well encouraged and sustained by all our merchants, and should embrace in its objects and design, such measures as will promote harmony of feeling and sympathy—a spirit of investigation upon useful subjects, and render us more intelligent and better qualified to discharge the duties of our profession in an honorable and praiseworthy manner. This is what it should be; and such I hope it will be.

The Buffalo papers contain an account of a severe snow storm and considerable injury to shipping, on the Lakes.

Jurisprudence and Legislation.

Law is the essence of the Deity, the genius of the Bible, the guardian angel of humanity. (REV. J. C. ABBOT.)

The history of the human race, and the daily experience of observing minds, teach us that man is naturally a selfish, lawless, proud and overbearing creature—ever disposed to monopolize all desirable objects, and to dominate and lord it over his inferior and less fortunate companions. They also teach us that prudence and safety require some established and independent power, to restrain and punish the powerful and vicious, and to protect the persons, and redress the wrongs of the weak and virtuous. And hence it has been found necessary, in all ages and countries, to have established laws, and men of suitable attainments to expound and administer those laws. Were it not for the jurisprudence of a country, there would be no safety to society—but the strong and wicked, would usurp the property, rights, and liberties of the peaceable and defenceless. In other words, might would be right—universal anarchy would prevail—and animal lust and power, instead of reason and equity, would constitute the despotic arbiter of human destiny.

Law is said, by the Books, to be a rule of action, and in one sense applies to both animate and inanimate nature—but in the common acceptance of the term, it is a rule or guide for living, intelligent, accountable beings, made up of matter and spirit—and it enjoins upon them in their individual, social, municipal, and political relations, what they may or shall do, and what they may not and shall not do with impunity.

Law is, therefore, that precision which wisdom, learning, experience, and philanthropy, have desired, for regulating human conduct, and advancing the best interests of society.

Law is either expressed in words or inferred from general principles, and the common interests and consent of mankind. Under the benign influence of free institutions, enlightened Legislation, an efficient judiciary, and the genius of christianity, the spirit of the law may be said to watch over us by day and by night, at home and abroad, in prosperity and adversity, in health and in sickness, upon the sea and the land. It is in the palace of the Ruler and the cottage of the peasant—in the dwelling of the virtuous and free, and in the cell of the accused and vicious. It is in the study of the civilian, the store of the merchant, the shop of the mechanic, and with the mariner in the distant ocean. In fine, the spirit of the law is above and beneath, within and around us. None are so high as to escape its forfeited penalties, and none so humble as to be beneath its care and protection. It has, indeed, been well observed by an eloquent divine of our own country, that "Law is the essence of the Deity, the genius of the Bible, the guardian angel of humanity."

In the early stages of society, composed of an uneducated, simple people, devoted principally to the rural pursuits, incident to its infantile condition, few and simple laws may for a time suffice the wants of the community—but as population advances, pursuits multiply, the arts and sciences are introduced, with the numerous distinctions and refinements, which education, genius, wealth, commerce and civilization, give rise to, new and unforeseen exigencies present themselves—the mind expands, experience instructs, useful improvements are invented, new regulations are required, and nicer and more accurate discrimination, are the natural and ennobling results—and they demand, and are usually accompanied by a corresponding improvement in the jurisprudence of the country. But as the certainty and uniformity of a rule are often of more consequence than the reason of that rule, a wise and prudent people will be very cautious how they change long established and well defined laws which have stood the test of time and talents. Nothing but the most grave and mighty reasons will induce them to exchange a positive good for a doubtful improvement.

Nothing is more common or natural with uneducated and inexperienced men than to suppose that a code of laws might be composed, reduced to a perfect system, and written out at length, by a single hand, in a few days, that would assume all the wants of a great, commercial, and enterprising people, through all coming time—and yet be so certain, plain, and simple, that "the way-faring man, though a fool, might not err therein." But let an educated, experienced, legal mind, commence such a work, to him the difficulty and magnitude of the task, increase at every step.

In speaking of the nature and origin of the Common Law of England and the United States, the venerable Chancellor Kent, very justly remarks, "A great proportion of the rules and maxims which constitute the immense code of the common law, grew into use by gradual adoption, and received from time to time the sanction of the Courts of Justice, without any legislative act or interference. It was the application of the dictates of natural justice and cultivated reason to particular cases. In the just language of Sir Mathew Hale, the common law of England, "is not the product of the wisdom of some one man, or society of men, in any one age, but of the wisdom, counsel, experience and observation of many ages of wise and observing men." And his further remark on this subject would be well worthy the consideration of those bold projectors who can think of striking off a perfect code of law at a single essay.

When (says Sir Mathew) the subject of any law is single, the precedence of one age may go far to provide a fit law—and yet even in the wisest provisions of that kind, experience shows us that new and unthought of emergencies often happen, that necessarily require new supplements, abatements, or explanations. But the body of laws that concern the common justice applicable to a great kingdom, is vast and comprehensive, consists of infinite particulars, and must meet with various emergencies, and therefore requires much time and much experience, as well as much wisdom and prudence, successively to discover defects and inconveniences, and to apply apt supplements, and appropriate remedies. And therefore it is that the

common law of England is the production of much wisdom, time, and experience.

The law and its advocates are often very unjustly charged with inflicting upon the public various evils of which they are not guilty, and among them the "glorious uncertainty of the law," which has so widely obtained. The uncertainty of the ultimate issue, in many cases, of a suit at law is admitted and regretted—but neither the law nor its practitioners are justly chargeable with the uncertainty and imperfections which are stamped upon all human productions—and is measurably owing to the different degrees of care, diligence, candor, stability of the Judges, Advocates, Parties, Witnesses, and Jurors—together with the numerous unforeseen contingencies that often arise to aid or thwart Parties and Council in their endeavors to present the cause favorably to the Court and Jury. The law is a progressive science, and can never be expected to arrive at absolute perfection, while the immortal mind is encumbered with its earthly vestment, and truth and equity are so often obscured by error, fraud, and falsehood. Within the last century, the law, like all other sciences, has made great advancements. The professional labors of Blackstone, Mansfield, Grotius, Vattel, in Europe, and those of the Marshall's, Kents, and Story's, in our own country, aided by the spirit of our active, vigorous commerce, have imported to the law a flexibility, and comprehensiveness, unknown to former times—and their writings will continue to illustrate and adorn the science, and to command the respect and admiration of the profession, though succeeding generations. The works of these able jurists show that, notwithstanding the vulgar prejudice of the ignorant, and the mawkish cant of the hypocrite, the science and practice of the law are well calculated to arouse the noble sensibilities of the soul, and to excite to the loftiest deeds of patriotism and philanthropy.

Ellsworth, Nov. 16, 1843. LEONIDAS.

MARRIED.

In this city, by Rev. Mr. Maltby, John B. Foster, Merchant, to Catherine, only daughter of Jacob McGraw Esq., all of this city.

In this city, Wednesday evening, by Rev. Mr. Herbert, Henry C. Thaxter to Nancy Frost, both of this city.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Bangor.

ARRIVED.
Nov. 14, sch. Lenity, Dickey, N. York.
Gen. Knox, Staples, Norwalk.
Susan and Phebe, Haskell, Newburyport.
Harry T. Huckle, Saunders, Baltimore.
St. Patrick, Lencil, Boston.

Memoranda.

At Bangor, 15th inst., schs. Ploughboy, Pierce; Fair Play, Crockett, and James Grindall, Bangor.
Cld. fr. N. York, 13, sch. Mechanic, Roberts, Bangor.
Sld. fr. Portsmouth, 14th, sch. Alfred, Sawyer, Bangor, for Newburyport, with loss of mainmast.

CHEAP GOODS:

14, MAIN STREET, 14.

5 CASES 4 and 5 colored Prints, fast colors 84 cts. per yard.
5 cases 6 col'd Prints, fast colors, 10 cts. pr yrd.
4 " 6 col'd Prints, fast colors, 12 1/2 cts. pr yrd.
2 " Rich styles, at 15 and 20 cts. pr yrd.
Bales Flannels, from 6 1/2 cts. to 7 1/2 pr yrd.
Bales Cotton, from 6 1/2 cts. to 12 1/2 pr yrd., bought early and selling less than Agents prices.—Linsey Woolseys; Factory Gingham; Shirting stripes; Drilling, Crashes, etc., etc.

Purchasers of these Goods can save 10 per cent. by calling at

14, Main Street, 14.

nov. 18—3w RICHARDS & HALE.

QUINCES.

10 BBLs. of nice Quinces—very low by

nov. 18. G. W. LADD.

Cheap Cloak Goods.

BLACK and blue blk Alpaccas, from 34 cts. to 50 per yard.

Changeable and mode colors Alpaccas, from 42 cts to 58.

Blk and blue blk super Alpaccas from 50 cts. to 67 1/2.

Blk and blue blk silk warp Alpaccas, from 67 1/2 cts to 83.

Blk and blue blk Merinos, from 37 1/2 cts to 62 1/2.

Cambries, 6 1/2 cts—Wadding, Fringes and Cords, for Trimmings.

A glance at the GOGDS, will satisfy purchasers, that

14 Main Street,

sustains the reputation for selling cheap.

nov. 18—3w RICHARDS & HALE.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of James Alden & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James G. Alden, at the old stand of J. G. Alden & Co.

Bangor, Nov. 18, 1843. J. G. ALDEN S. ALDEN. St

FOXGROVE ACADEMY.

THE Winter Term of this Academy will commence on MONDAY the 4th of December next, under the care of Mr. Thomas Tash, its present very popular instructor. Term to continue eleven weeks.

Board and Tuition, as usual.

CALEB PRENTISS, Secretary of Trustees.

Foxcroft, Nov. 18, 1843.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE ADJOURNED.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice, that the sale of the following Estates in Bankruptcy, viz:

LINCOLN, FOSTER & CO.,

NELSON WEBBER & CO.,

EPHRAIM LINCOLN,

SAMUEL SHEPARD,

SOLOMON MOULTON,

PAUL R. BARKER,

BARRE & WEEKS AND

WARREN NICHOLS,

has been adjourned ninety days from this date—and that he has liberty to compound any and all debts due said Estates during said ninety days; at the expiration of which time, viz: on the 13th day of February next, at the office of Goss & Upham in Bangor, at ten o'clock A. M., he will sell at public auction, all such demands that shall not have been collected or compromised at the end of said ninety days: and also—any and all other property which may belong to said Estates.

HENRY V. POOR,

Assignee of said Estates.

Bangor, Nov. 17, 1843. et4hw3md

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR.

NEW Buck Wheat and Graham Flour for sale

by D. B. ROBERTS,

9, Exchange street.

Approved brands, Genesee Flour, constantly on hand.

nov. 17—1w

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

Large lot of Oranges and Lemons—just received and will be kept constantly on hand.

G. W. LADD.

nov. 17.

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

A Large supply of the best kind, of New York Fine Cut, by

nov. 17. G. W. LADD.

Dry Goods,

CHEAP.

THOMPSON & GREELEY,

24, Main Street,

JUST Received, by last Boat, Silk and cotton

Alpacas Poplin, a new article; changeable striped

Lunetta, Taisans, Chusans, Velveteen for

wear; plaid de Lains, bright colors for children's

de Laines; Lindsey Plaids; drab, scarlet and blue

fine blue Thibet Merinos.

nov. 17.

C H E A P P R I N T S .

new styles; Ladies' and Gents. lamb's wool

children's Hose, Ladies' Gents., and children's

and-cashmere Gloves, lined.

A large variety of GIMPS and FRINGES; also

silk and worsted Fringes, for Cloak Trimmings.

VELVETS AND SILKS,

for Bonnets and Bonnet Lining; Rich shaded Cr-

vats, cap Laces, Lisle and Gimpure Edgings, &c.

and white.

STRAW AND FLORENCE BONNETS,

Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Flowers and Sprigs.

CLOTHS.

Beaver, Pilot and Broadcloth—Cashmeres, &c.

inets and Vestings, unusually low—call and see!

FLANNELS.

White and red, twilled and figured Flannels,

damask, worsted and brown linen table Cover,

Tickings, Sheetings, Shirtings, Drillings, etc., etc.

nov. 17. 24, Main Street.

FRESH RAISINS.

50 BOXES superior bunch RAISINS. (the

mark.)

10 casks superior Raisins; just received fr

Steam Boat and for sale by

nov. 16. WILLIAMS & PRINCE.

CRACKERS.

SODA, Butter, Water and Sugar Crackers, at

nov. 16. VINTON & PORTERS

SPERM CANDLES.

25 BOXES Pure Sperm Candles,

25 boxes No. 2, Sperm Candles—just received

and will be sold very low, by

nov. 15. G. W. LADD.

THE BOSTON ALMANAC, FOR 1844.

BY S. N. DICKINSON,

WILL be ready for purchasers in the early

part of December. Orders first received

will meet with the first attention. It will contain

A CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY,

OF ALL THE

BUSINESS PEOPLE AND FIRMS IN THE

CITY.

Alphabetically arranged under each business or

profession. The advantages of such a Directory

consist, in bringing to a point, from all parts of the

city, the names of all persons engaged in each

particular business. For instance, in a small

compass, under the head of Hardware Dealers, will be

found the names and places of business of all who

deal in that commodity. So of Dry Goods, Leather,

Furniture, Iron, Hats, Hosiery, etc., etc.,

—all so arranged, that the reader may see, at a

glance, the names of all those who are dealers in

any one article. A variety of other useful and

interesting matter will be found in this little volume.

It will contain 25 or 30 pages more than heretofore,

and be printed throughout on a new and beautiful

Ruby Type, out in Edinburgh, and obtained expressly

for this work. The Calendar pages, as usual,

will contain space for memoranda for each day in

the year. It will be handsomely and substantially

bound in cloth, and sold as usual, at 25 cents per

